

DE LESSEPS'S BRIBERY OFFER

TRIED TO BUY "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE" DODSWORTH SAYS.

Charles A. Conant Telegrams to Washington a Denial That Spain Tried to Get Him to Influence the Editorial Policy of the Dodswoth Paper.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Alfred Warren Dodswoth, business manager of the New York Journal of Commerce, today told the House committee inquiring into the ship subsidy scandal of another attempt that had been made improperly to influence that publication, in addition to the four offers the circumstances surrounding which he narrated to the committee yesterday. Mr. Dodswoth said this attempt to "buy" the Journal of Commerce was made in connection with the Lesseps Panama Canal project.

The offer came from De Lesseps himself and the consideration named was \$30,000. John W. Dodswoth, who appeared before the committee last November and failed to give testimony bearing on the incidents that were revealed by his brother, will be recalled. When he appears the committee will insist upon an explanation of his failure to set forth the alleged facts related by his brother.

Charles Williams of the Indianapolis News appeared before the committee today. He said that if any man approached him with an offer of money to support the subsidy legislation the man would have been marched out of the office. Mr. Williams admitted that once a third rate politician in Indianapolis who was seeking a county office had solicited the support of his paper, offering to make an even division of the profits of the office. "But the fellow," Mr. Williams said, "was an ignoramus, who happily was without the slightest notion of moral obliquity."

Mr. Williams identified several editorial articles in his newspaper concerning ship subsidies and said that he knew that there was a very active program for this legislation, but he knew nothing of any corrupt influence.

G. Waldo Smith, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange, testified that he had heard rumors as to influence of foreign shipping in commercial bodies, but he had no definite information as to anything.

Herman Winter, manager of the Dodswoth company, appeared before the committee today. He appeared as the representative of the "conference" steamship lines. He denied the existence of any conspiracy on the part of the Dodswoth company to drive the independent out of business. Speaking specifically of the charges made yesterday by Paul Fierman, of the New York Times, Mr. Winter said that his company had never taken the initiative in cutting rates. For fifteen years, he said, his company had sailings on Thursday. The Transim line began advertising cut rates on that day at reduced rates. Therefore, Mr. Winter said, his company had to reduce rates to get its share of the business.

John W. O'Hare, of Indianapolis, described the mail service between the United States and Montevideo and the existence of a "trust" of steamships operating between American ports and Spain.

In his testimony on Wednesday before the House special committee in the inquiry into the ship subsidy scandal, Alfred Warren Dodswoth of the Journal of Commerce testified that the newspaper had been advised by its Washington correspondent, Paul Fierman, of the New York Times, that either before or in the course of the Spanish-American war that a representative of Spain had come to him to try and get his paper's editorial articles colored in favor of Spain. Mr. Dodswoth testified that he was associated with the attempt at bribery and he sent this despatch yesterday to Chairman Olcott of the special committee.

Sir: Referring to reported testimony of Mr. A. W. Dodswoth before your committee, admitted by him to be based on hearsay, I desire to say that I was never interested in any manner in shipping legislation. I have never submitted any article from the Spanish government or from any other source to bribe the Journal of Commerce or to influence its editorial opinion on any subject. Mr. Dodswoth is laboring under misapprehension. He has suggested that I had submitted articles submitted by me to his father, Mr. William Dodswoth, or to any one on the Journal of Commerce.

The best evidence that I am correct in this statement is that I was the only person who was in the office of the Journal of Commerce in Washington, and during a considerable part of this period was trusted with the writing of editorial articles upon many questions of public policy. I am confident that Mr. William Dodswoth would ever have permitted this if he had believed that I had been a party to any proposition to bribe him or the paper.

I think Mr. Dodswoth's impression, that he is correct, grows out of the fact that I was among those, including high officials in the outgoing Cleveland administration and leading Republicans of the incoming McKinley administration, who believed that it was in the interest of the United States to support the independence of Cuba until Spain had been given a further opportunity to suppress the insurrection and carry out the political and economic reforms which she had promised to the Cuban people. Mr. Dodswoth, who was a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Powers, who was elected a member of the House from the Eleventh Kentucky district at the last election, was convicted of participation in the murder of Gov. Goebel in Kentucky. There were reports here early in the winter that the Kentucky delegation would enter contest against his right to the seat. Recently the Kentucky delegation has caused it to be known that they have no intention of proceeding against Powers.

In discussing the case today Mr. Macon said:

"I do not act in this matter if a fight against Powers is started by a Kentucky member. In the event of the failure of any Kentucky to protest against Powers I shall do so. Mr. Powers was convicted of murder on three occasions. He now enjoys his liberty only through a pardon issued by a prejudiced Executive."

CONTENTS OF SUPREME COURT. Mayor and Councilmen of Clay Centre, Kan., Ordered to Explain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—For the second time in recent years certain citizens of the United States were cited to appear in the Supreme Court today to show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt and punished accordingly.

The citizens were Mayor George W. Hanna and members of the City Council of Clay Centre, Kan. It was alleged that the Mayor and the other defendants cut down the poles of an electric light plant in Clay Centre after the Supreme Court had rendered a decision in support of the right of the city to erect its own electric light plant.

The order of the court had issued in the case and before the unsuccessful parties to the action in the Supreme Court had had an opportunity to apply for a rehearing. The order of the court had been issued in the Supreme Court in recent years that involving Sheriff Shipp of Chattanooga and other officials who permitted the breaking of a prisoner under sentence of death immediately after the Supreme Court had made an order which opened

"I appeal from the decision of the court," said Senator Davis. "I move to lay that appeal on the table," observed Senator Hale. Before Senator Davis was aware of it his appeal was on the table.

Senator Bailey, who demanded and secured the roll call on the proposed increase, criticized it. He said it was indefensible to pay the President's secretary a salary of \$10,000, which was \$2,500 more than paid to Senators or Representatives and more than was paid to United States Circuit Judges.

"I shall not say more at this time than this," said the Senator, "and under no circumstances can I say that kind of

CARNegie PEACE ENDOWMENT.

Bill Introduced by Senate to Incorporate the Foundation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Root today introduced a bill incorporating the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Howard. The bill is named by Mr. Carnegie in the list of persons by which he conveyed the fund. The style of the incorporation is to be "The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace." The objects of the incorporation given by the bill are the following:

To advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the abolition of international war and to encourage and assist the settlement of international differences; and, in particular,

To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement on the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.

To diffuse information and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature and effects of war, and the means for its prevention and avoidance.

To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

To promote a general acceptance of peace as the basis of the settlement of international disputes.

To maintain, promote and assist such establishments, organizations, associations and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

To take and hold such property, real or personal, and to invest and keep invested and receive and apply the income of such funds, and to construct and maintain such buildings or establishments as shall be deemed necessary to prosecute and develop the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

To do and perform all lawful acts or things necessary or proper in the judgment of the trustees to promote the objects of the corporation.

The trustees have power to modify from time to time the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, and to alter and amend the same, and to make such changes as shall be deemed necessary or proper in the judgment of the trustees to promote the objects of the corporation.

The principal office is to be in the District of Columbia. Investments of the fund are to be controlled according to the laws of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and the trustees are to be exempted from taxation.

CUMMINS OPPOSES LORIMER. Says the Senate Committee Didn't Obey Instructions in Its Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Cummins of Iowa began an address to the Senate this afternoon in opposition to Senator Lorimer's retention of his seat. He criticized the Senate subcommittee which had investigated the alleged bribery case for having made an inadequate and insufficient report and said his firm personal conviction was that Mr. Lorimer was not legally elected and was not entitled to a seat in the Senate.

Senator Cummins deprecated the position taken by some Senators in the warning against popular clamor, saying that it did their cause little good.

"I will be governed by the facts and the law," he said, "but I will not put out of consideration the sentiment of the people and the statements of the press."

He did not think any statement or demand made by counsel for a newspaper should restrict or limit the investigation of the Senate committee acting under the resolution of the Senate.

He directed to report on the case, "was the one thing upon which it did not report, namely the connection of Senator Lorimer with the case of the alleged bribery."

He said the report made was not the report required by the resolution and amounted to no more than a report of the testimony taken by the committee.

"The committee either presented an inconceivable conclusion of fact, or an extraordinary conclusion of law," he said. "I do not suggest that Mr. Lorimer was elected, but I suggest that the report of the committee is so unsatisfactory in this respect, that it is so lacking in proper findings and conclusions that it is in substance nothing more than a report of the testimony taken by the committee."

"After giving the record as careful consideration as I am capable, my conclusion is that the evidence of the committee is so unsatisfactory in this respect, that it is so lacking in proper findings and conclusions that it is in substance nothing more than a report of the testimony taken by the committee."

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ROW OVER BALLINGER REPORT

HOUSE ORDERS EXPLANATION OF DELAY IN PRINTING.

Hitchcock of Nebraska Says He Is Not Responsible for the Delay in Printing the Report of the Ballinger-Pinchot Investigation Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The House at the close of a bitter wrangle of half an hour, in which considerable personal feeling was manifested to-day adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to investigate the cause of the delay in the publication of the report of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation committee. The committee is directed peremptorily to report inside of a week.

Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska presented the resolution and plainly indicated a belief that there was something wrong. He charged that the report of the Ballinger-Pinchot committee had been held up for forty-nine days since its presentation to the House, and his veiled insinuations that Speaker Cannon and the powers that be in the body were responsible aroused Uncle Sam. He retorted upon Mr. Hitchcock with sarcasm, and he looked with rage at times that he could hardly articulate, declaring that he had held up the report and that he didn't propose to hear insinuations of that sort made on the floor of the House.

Before the row terminated Representative Olla James, the big Kentucky member of the Ballinger-Pinchot committee, had jumped into the wrangle to back up Mr. Hitchcock's statements, and Representative Mann of Illinois, Representative Cooper of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Printing Committee, and Representative Scott of Kansas, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, defended themselves and Mr. Cannon from attack.

Representative Payne of New York, the Republican floor leader, who had announced early in the session that he saw no objection to an investigation of the delay, but the controversy short by moving the previous question. The Hitchcock resolution was adopted by a practically unanimous vote, some few Republicans in the extreme rear of the chamber uttering feeble noises in opposition.

The assumption of the Ballinger-Pinchot row in the House to-day came as an absolute surprise. The chairman had offered practical and pertinent suggestions to which the income should be applied to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time.

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Among our customers are 50 Savings Banks, 156 Charitable Institutions, 33 Trust Companies, 11 Insurance Companies; also Trustees and Individuals making a total of about 3000 holders of our securities.

OUR GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
ARE THE SAFEST INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD
LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY
RICHARD M. HURD, President
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$6,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan 184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

JUDGE HUNT EXPLAINS.

Appears Before Senate Committee Which Is Passing on His Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Judge William H. Hunt of Montana, who is now a member of the Customs Court and has been nominated as one of the Justices of the new Commerce Court, appeared before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary this afternoon by invitation and made answer to some of the complaints that have been lodged against him as United States District Judge in Montana. He was accompanied by Senator Carter of Montana.

The subcommittee that has the nomination under consideration is composed of Senators Dillingham, Sutherland and Clarke of Arkansas. After the subcommittee adjourned Judge Hunt's friends were optimistic and were predicting that his nomination would be reported favorably by the full Judiciary Committee when it meets on Monday.

At the last meeting the committee failed to report favorably on Judge Hunt by a vote of 10 to 9.

The opponents of Judge Hunt's nomination in the Senate were prepared to hear that the Judiciary Committee would report the nomination unfavorably at the next meeting, but they were not ready to concede that the Senate will confirm the nomination. The indications are that the fight will be kept up, and there is a change in the situation.

Judge Hunt cannot be confirmed. The opposition to him is not confined to the Democrats and insurgents. Some of the Senators who are in the majority are of the opinion that the President should withdraw the nomination. One of these Senators has fortified himself with a mass of testimony which he intends to use against Judge Hunt.

The President has said that if the Senate adjourns without confirming Judge Hunt he will immediately give him a recess appointment enabling him to enter upon his duties as a Judge of the Commerce Court.

TAFT PLANS A TRIP.

Will Go South After March 4 and Then Turn North to Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Taft is already planning to spend a few days at home in Cincinnati shortly after Congress adjourns on March 4. According to the present plan the President will attend the Southern Commercial Congress at Atlanta, Ga., about March 9 or 10, and from that city will journey northward through Chattanooga and Nashville to Cincinnati. Stops will be made at all the Tennessee cities. The President probably will stay for a couple of days in Addison, Mo., where he will then proceed to Cleveland. From there he is expected to turn eastward to Washington once more.

SUGAR SCALES ACCEPTED.

Government Pleased With New Contrivance to Weigh Sugar Importations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Treasury Department announced today that it has accepted the first of the automatic scales for use on the docks in weighing sugar. The scale was installed at New York last summer for a three months' trial, and since that time the sugar trust delayed the trials, and it was not until today that the scale was accepted.

Under the terms of its contract with the scales, the scales will be installed at New York and four at Boston. They are designed to prevent fraud in the weighing of sugar for assessment duties. The scales will be installed at the Department's docks have been entirely satisfactory.

FEEDER CONFIRMED AS JUDGE.

Court of Commerce Nominations Not Considered by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed a large number of nominations among them being that of Van Vleet Van Vleet to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, to fill the place created by special act of Congress.

The nominations of the Justices of the Commerce Court were not confirmed today, although it was generally expected they would be. Friends of Judge William H. Hunt of Montana, whose nomination was not reported with the others, are hopeful of securing a favorable report on his nomination at the next meeting of the Judiciary Committee. In view of the prospects of the Commerce Court considered at the same time.

FORMER STRIKERS' PLAIN.

They Tell Mayor Wittmann That Express Companies Are Not Keeping Faith.

Ten union teamsters, including seven express drivers and helpers who have lost their jobs since the settlement of the big expressmen's strike, and General Organizer Ashton of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters had a conference yesterday afternoon with Mayor H. Otto Wittmann at the City Hall in Jersey City.

The men told the Mayor that they believed the express companies had been discriminating against union employees in favor of non-union men in the last few weeks in violation of the terms of the agreement made in November when all hands returned to work after the strike. They said that their principal grievance was against the Adams Express Company, which they declared, had discharged nearly 100 men apparently for no other reason than that they were members of the union. The other companies, they said, had dropped but comparatively few employees in the same time.

They gave the names of many of the union teamsters who had been bounced and asked the Mayor to use his good offices with the officials of the companies in their behalf. Mayor Wittmann said that he would try to get the details of the conference and wouldn't tell what action he would take, if any.

There were more or less dissensions among the union teamsters because some of their number who had taken an active part in the strike and in the organization of unions had been dropped from the payrolls of the companies. Some of the men have been indulging in strike talk, but the great majority are

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—These Army orders have been issued:

Lieut. Col. William H. Arthur, Medical Corps, from Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia, to the 1st Cavalry Division, at Fort Belvoir, Ill.

Capt. H. L. Steele, Coast Artillery, from Eighty-second Company, Massachusetts, to the 1st Cavalry Division, at Fort Belvoir, Ill.

Capt. J. M. Lyman, Infantry, from Philadelphia division in San Francisco, to the 1st Cavalry Division, at Fort Belvoir, Ill.

These Navy orders have been issued:

Lieut. J. A. Hannigan, from Naval Academy to the South Dakota as ordnance officer.

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